Nutrition of 1993. This calls for Central and State Governments to undertake following steps:

(i) Empower Panchayats (and local self government institutions) with suitable allocation of financial resources to implement the programme of Food Security; and legislate land reforms for different situations.

(ii) Ensure effective involvement of all people, women and men, indecisions and actions that affect their food security, whereever appropriate by promoting cooperatives and NGOs.

(iii) Build capabilities in Panchayats for: (i) micro (village) level planning for Food Security, and (ii) implementation of the plans at village level through involvement of elected members, NGOs. cooperatives and local entrepreneurs. Elected women members may be called upon to play a predominant role.

(iv) Education and training of elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayats and local self government institutions, and NGOs be emphasised with the focus on sustainable food productivity through micro-level planning and implementation.

(v) Nutrition awareness creation should be made an integral part of various sectoral programmes with a veiw to ensure household and intra household food security.

(vi) Develop appropriate cost effective Research, Development and Demonstration measures aimed at building/improving skills of small and marginal farmers and workers, from all sectors of agriculture including cereals, fruits and vegetables, fisheries, poultry and animal husbandry, and leading to sustain able. production. The emphasis should be on technology for improving agricultural productivity of rainfed agriculture and artisanal fisheries.

(vii) Develop appropriate (nontechnical) measures to improve skills relating to managerial, operational, maintenance and marketing to effect better returns from available local resources and produce.

(viii) Promote local off-farm income/employment generation activities to improve purchasing power of the rural poor, especially the artisans and landless labour.

3. A formal Agreement for creating Micro Level Planning Capacity in Panchayats through assistance by the UN agencies is to be established, preferably on the World Food Day, 1996 i.e. October 16, 1996.

3.1 The UN Inter Agency Group will consider ways and means to strengthen the Planning capabilities of the Panchayati Raj 3t district and block levels, by utilising the existing IHOWET hardware and software infrastructure and manpower. Whereas NICNET is in the process of expanding its network from district to block level through own resources, this opportunity should be utilised to train atleast two persons at each block level in micro level planning process. This will call for training atleast 12000 persons from 6,000 development blocks in the country in one year.

3.2 A Working Group may be set up to develop the Programme Outline on Training for Micro Level Planning, to be considered for funding under the UN Programme on Food Security and Nutrition.

Worker's Retrenchment Under Exit Policy

737. MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) number of workers retrenched under Exit Policy of Union Government by the end of June, 1996;

(b) industries in which they were working; and

(c) amount of compensation paid to the retrenched workers so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The policy regarding "exit" or 'closure' of an industrial establishment or a part thereof and retrenchment of workers is contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Act provides for certain measures of protection to the workers in the event of lay off, retrenchment and closure. According to the Act, every retrenched workman is entitled to compensation equivalent to fifteen days average pay for every completed year of service or any part thereof in excess of six months. The workman proposed to be retrenched must also be given one month's/three month's notice in writing indicating the reasons for his retrenchment and in the absence of any notice he must be paid wages for the notice period.

Labour Bureau collects information relating to retrenchment as defined under the Industrial Disputes Act. A statement indicating the number of units effecting retrenchment and worker's retrenched, Industry-wise from 1991 to 1996 (January—May) is enclosed.

Statement

Number of Units Effecting Retrenchment and Workers Retrenched by Selected Industry Groop* During
1991-96 (Provisional)

	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996 (Jan-May) (P)	
INDUSTRY GROUP	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	II	A	B
Food Products	11	253	5	78	8	211	6	96	5	69	3	50
Beverages. Tobacco & Tob. Products	1	9	—	—	—	—	1	16	——		—	
Cotton Textiles	7	55	2	15	1	6	7	121	J	28	*2*	34
Wool, Silk & Synthetic	9	123	6	46	4	83	—	-	1	':«	—	
Textiles	—	—	2	33	—	—	1	5	——	—		—
Jute. Hemp and Mesta Textiles												
Textiles Products	8	156	10	147	—	—	1	8	1	*52*		—
Engineering	59	1451	72	908	59	694	33	449	20	181	4	65
Chemical and Chemi-cal products	9	42	5	157	23	274 122	11	166	8	78	1	2
Non metallic Minerals Products	5	117	7	134	5	97	9	114	4	S7 79	2	
Other Manufacturing Industries	15	115	19	295	6		3	96	\		1	
Coal Mining	1	16	1	83	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Non Coal Mining	2	39	1	2	3	176	—	—	--	-	—	
Plantations	—	—	1	2	s	177	—	—		-	4	
Rubber, Plast., Petro. & Coal Prod.	11	134	10	109	6	52	6	172	2	63		—
Bank & Similar Financial Inst.	3	g	3	7	1	4	—	—	1	28		—
Others	95	1878	68	1820	72	995	57	949	46	911	6 115	
All India	235	43%	222	3836	189	2891	135	2192	94	199 2	23 382	

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla
A= Number of Units
B= Number of Workers Retrenched
—= Nil